

GIBBS MEASURES BASED ON 1D (AN)HARMONIC OSCILLATORS AS MEAN-FIELD LIMITS

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ABSTRACT. We prove that Gibbs measures based on 1D defocusing nonlinear Schrödinger functionals with sub-harmonic trapping can be obtained as the mean-field/large temperature limit of the corresponding grand-canonical ensemble for many bosons. The limit measure is supported on Sobolev spaces of negative regularity and the corresponding density matrices are not trace-class. The general proof strategy is that of a previous paper of ours, but we have to complement it with Hilbert-Schmidt estimates on reduced density matrices.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Gibbs measures based on nonlinear Schrödinger energy functionals play a central role in constructive quantum field theory (CQFT) [26, 42, 16, 51] and in the low-regularity probabilistic Cauchy theory of nonlinear Schrödinger (NLS) equations [13, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 30, 47, 48, 50]. They also are the natural long-time asymptotes for nonlinear dissipative stochastic PDEs [15, 14, 38, 49]. Recently, we have shown that, at least in the most well-behaved cases, they can be derived from the linear many-body quantum mechanical problem. Namely, many-body bosonic thermal equilibrium states converge in a certain mean-field/large-temperature limit [34, 32, 41] to nonlinear Gibbs measures (see the recent [20] for a corresponding time-dependent statement). The goal of this note is to extend this result to the case of somewhat less well-behaved measures, e.g. those based on the 1D harmonic oscillator studied in [10, 11, 15].

Consider the NLS flow on \mathbb{R}^{d+1}

$$i\partial_t u = -\Delta u + Vu + (w * |u|^2)u, \quad (1.1)$$

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with V a trapping potential and w an interaction potential (say a delta function). A natural candidate for an invariant measure under (1.1) can be defined formally in the manner

$$\mu(du) = \frac{1}{z_r} \exp \left(- \iint_{\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d} |u(x)|^2 w(x-y) |u(y)|^2 dx dy \right) \mu_0(du)$$

with z_r a normalization constant, and

$$\mu_0(du) = \exp \left(- \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\nabla u|^2 + V|u|^2 \right) du$$

the free Gibbs (gaussian) measure associated¹ with $-\Delta + V$. The program of defining the Schrödinger flow on the support of μ and proving the measure's invariance has been initiated in [30], then pursued by many authors and extended to other nonlinear dispersive equations.

It is well-known that the free Gibbs measure μ_0 is supported on function spaces of low regularity. This is the main source of difficulty in the definition of the interacting measure μ and the proof of its invariance under the NLS flow. This is also an important issue as regards the derivation of nonlinear Gibbs measures from many-body quantum mechanics. In [34] we were able to fully control the mean-field limit only when

- (a) the gaussian measure is supported at least on $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$;
- (b) its reduced density matrices are trace-class operators on $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$;
- (c) consequently, the construction of the interacting Gibbs measure is straightforward.

Essentially this limited us to the 1D case $d = 1$ with $-\Delta + V = -\partial_x^2 + |x|^s$, $s > 2$ (the problem set on a bounded interval is included as the formal case $s = \infty$). In higher dimensions, we were able to derive nonlinear Gibbs measures only for very smooth interaction operators. Multiplication operators by $w(x-y)$ as above, a fortiori by $\delta_0(x-y)$, were not allowed.

In dimensions $d \geq 2$, properties (a) and (b) fail and a replacement for (c) necessitates a renormalization scheme, a minima a Wick ordering. This has been carried out decades ago in CQFT, see [26, 42, 16] for general references. More recently, the corresponding renormalized measures have been shown to be invariant under the (properly renormalized) NLS flow [5, 6, 47]. The derivation of these renormalized measures from many-body quantum mechanics is an open problem. The state of the art in this direction is contained in [19] where it has been shown that suitable modifications of bosonic Gibbs states based on renormalized Hamiltonians do converge to the desired measure. Completing the same program for the true Gibbs states remains an important challenge.

In this note we address a particular case where

- (d) the gaussian measure is *not* supported on $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$;
- (e) its reduced density matrices are *not* trace-class operators;
- (f) *nevertheless*, no renormalization is needed to make sense of the interacting measure.

In fact, the gaussian measures we shall consider live on some $L^p(\mathbb{R}^d)$, for some $p > 2$. That their reduced density matrices are not trace-class has to do with a lack of decay at infinity, rather than a lack of local regularity.

¹I.e., with covariance $(-\Delta + V)^{-1}$

This situation is somewhat intermediate between the ideal “trace-class case”, solved in [34], and the “Wick renormalized case”, partially solved in [19]. That the 1D harmonic oscillator case $-\Delta + V = -\partial_x^2 + |x|^2$ satisfies **(d)** and **(f)** has been observed in [11] and used to develop a low-regularity probabilistic Cauchy theory for the 1D nonlinear Schrödinger equation. Here we explain that **(d)** and **(f)** in fact hold in the case $-\Delta + V = -\partial_x^2 + |x|^s$, $s > 1$ and derive the corresponding measures from many-body quantum mechanics. The main point to adapt the strategy of [34] is to overcome the problem posed by **(e)**. Indeed, the trace-class topology of reduced density matrices (related to moments of the particle number) is the most natural one to pass to the mean-field limit in a many-body quantum problem. The main addition of the present paper is that we are able to work in weaker topologies (namely, the Hilbert-Schmidt and local trace class topologies), to pass to the limit and complete the program of [34].

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2. MAIN RESULT

We consider the N -body quantum Hamiltonian

$$H_N = \sum_{j=1}^N h_j + \lambda \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq N} w(x_i - x_j) \quad (2.1)$$

acting on

$$\mathfrak{H}_N = L^2_{\text{sym}}(\mathbb{R}^N) \simeq \bigotimes_{\text{sym}}^N L^2(\mathbb{R}) = \bigotimes_{\text{sym}}^N \mathfrak{H},$$

the Hilbert space for N bosons² on the real line, with the symmetric tensor product

$$f_1 \otimes_{\text{sym}} \cdots \otimes_{\text{sym}} f_N = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N!}} \sum_{\sigma \in S_N} f_{\sigma(1)} \otimes \cdots \otimes f_{\sigma(N)}, \quad \forall f_1, \dots, f_N \in \mathfrak{H}.$$

In the above h_j stands for h acting on variable j , where

$$h = -\partial_x^2 + V(x) \quad (2.2)$$

with a potential V satisfying

$$V(x) \geq C^{-1}|x|^s, \quad s > 1, \quad C > 0. \quad (2.3)$$

We assume that the interaction potential w is repulsive (defocusing) and decays fast enough at infinity:

$$0 \leq w = w_1 + w_2, \quad w_1 \in \mathcal{M}, \quad w_2 \in L^p(\mathbb{R}) \text{ with } 1 \leq p < \frac{1}{(2-s)_+}, \quad (2.4)$$

where \mathcal{M} is the set of bounded measures. It is well-known that, under these assumptions, H_N makes sense as a self-adjoint operator on $L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$. The measure part w_1 can include a delta function, which is relatively form-bounded with respect to the Laplacian because of the Sobolev embedding. The coupling constant $\lambda \geq 0$ will be scaled appropriately in

²The assumption of bosonic symmetry is essential. Without it, the mean-field limit of Gibbs states is very different [32, Section 3].

dependence of the particle number N to make the interaction sufficiently weak for the mean-field approximation to become asymptotically exact.

Our starting point is the grand-canonical Gibbs state at temperature $T > 0$

$$\Gamma_{\lambda,T} := \frac{\exp(-T^{-1}\mathbb{H}_\lambda)}{\mathrm{Tr}_{\mathfrak{F}}[\exp(-T^{-1}\mathbb{H}_\lambda)]} \quad (2.5)$$

where \mathbb{H}_λ is the second quantized version of (2.1):

$$\mathbb{H}_\lambda = \bigoplus_{N=0}^{\infty} H_N \quad (2.6)$$

acting on the bosonic Fock space

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{F} &= \mathbb{C} \oplus \mathfrak{H} \oplus \mathfrak{H}_2 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathfrak{H}_N \oplus \dots \\ &= \mathbb{C} \oplus L^2(\mathbb{R}) \oplus L^2_{\mathrm{sym}}(\mathbb{R}^2) \oplus \dots \oplus L^2_{\mathrm{sym}}(\mathbb{R}^N) \oplus \dots \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

The Gibbs state is the unique minimizer over mixed grand canonical states (self-adjoint positive operators on \mathfrak{F} having trace 1) of the free energy functional

$$\mathcal{F}_{\lambda,T}[\Gamma] = \mathrm{Tr}_{\mathfrak{F}}[\mathbb{H}_\lambda \Gamma] + T \mathrm{Tr}_{\mathfrak{F}}[\Gamma \log \Gamma] \quad (2.8)$$

and the minimum equals

$$F_{\lambda,T} = -T \log Z_{\lambda,T}, \quad Z_{\lambda,T} = \mathrm{Tr}_{\mathfrak{F}}[\exp(-T^{-1}\mathbb{H}_\lambda)].$$

The method of [34] that we adapt here is variational, based on this minimization principle.

We are going to consider the mean-field limit: $T \rightarrow \infty$ (corresponding roughly to a large particle number limit) and

$$\lambda = T^{-1}.$$

The objects that will have a natural limit for large T are the reduced density matrices $\Gamma_{\lambda,T}^{(k)}$, i.e. the operators on the k -particles space \mathfrak{H}_k defined by

$$\Gamma_{\lambda,T}^{(k)} = \sum_{n \geq k} \binom{n}{k} \mathrm{Tr}_{k+1 \rightarrow n} [G_{\lambda,T}^n]. \quad (2.9)$$

Here $G_{\lambda,T}^n$ is the projection of $\Gamma_{\lambda,T}$ on the n -particle sector \mathfrak{H}_n and $\mathrm{Tr}_{k+1 \rightarrow n}$ is the partial trace taken over the symmetric space of $n - k - 1$ variables. Equivalently, we have

$$\mathrm{Tr}_{\mathfrak{H}_k} [A_k \Gamma_{\lambda,T}^{(k)}] = \sum_{n \geq k} \binom{n}{k} \mathrm{Tr}_{\mathfrak{H}_n} [A_k \otimes_{\mathrm{sym}} \mathbb{1}^{\otimes(n-k)} G_{\lambda,T}^n] \quad (2.10)$$

for every bounded operator A_k on \mathfrak{H}_k , where

$$A_k \otimes_{\mathrm{sym}} \mathbb{1}^{\otimes n-k} = \binom{n}{k}^{-1} \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq n} (A_k)_{i_1 \dots i_k} \quad (2.11)$$

and $(A_k)_{i_1, \dots, i_k}$ acts on the i_1, \dots, i_k -th variables.

The limiting object is the nonlinear Gibbs measure

$$d\mu(u) = \frac{1}{z_r} \exp(-F_{\mathrm{NL}}[u]) d\mu_0(u) \quad (2.12)$$

with the nonlinear interaction term

$$F_{\text{NL}}[u] = \iint_{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}} |u(x)|^2 w(x-y) |u(y)|^2 dx dy,$$

the relative partition function

$$z_r = \int \exp(-F_{\text{NL}}[u]) d\mu_0(u),$$

and the gaussian measure μ_0 associated with h . We refer to Section 3 for details, the main points being that

- μ_0 can be defined as a measure over $\bigcap_{t < 1/2-1/s} \mathfrak{H}^t$, where \mathfrak{H}^t is the Sobolev-like space

$$\mathfrak{H}^t := \left\{ u = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n u_n \mid \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda_n^t |\alpha_n|^2 < \infty \right\} \quad (2.13)$$

for $t \in \mathbb{R}$, and the spectral decomposition of h reads³

$$h = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda_n |u_n\rangle \langle u_n| \quad (2.14)$$

- $u \mapsto F_{\text{NL}}[u]$ is finite μ_0 -almost surely, so that μ is well-defined as a probability measure.

To state our main result, we recall a convenient convention from [34], namely that, for a one-body operator A on \mathfrak{H} , we denote $A^{\otimes n}$ the operator on $\mathfrak{H}_n = \bigotimes_{\text{sym}}^n \mathfrak{H}$ acting as

$$A^{\otimes n} (\varphi_1 \otimes_{\text{sym}} \otimes \dots \otimes_{\text{sym}} \varphi_n) = A\varphi_1 \otimes_{\text{sym}} \otimes \dots \otimes_{\text{sym}} A\varphi_n.$$

The goal of this note is to prove the following:

Theorem 2.1 (Derivation of Gibbs measures based on (an)harmonic oscillators).

Let $\lambda = T^{-1}$ and $T \rightarrow \infty$. Then, we have the convergence of the relative partition function

$$\frac{Z_{\lambda,T}}{Z_{0,T}} = \frac{\text{Tr}_{\mathfrak{H}} [\exp(-T^{-1} \mathbb{H}_{\lambda})]}{\text{Tr}_{\mathfrak{H}} [\exp(-T^{-1} \mathbb{H}_0)]} \rightarrow z_r > 0. \quad (2.15)$$

Moreover, for any $k \geq 1$,

$$\frac{k!}{T^k} \Gamma_{\lambda,T}^{(k)} \rightarrow \int |u^{\otimes k}\rangle \langle u^{\otimes k}| d\mu(u) \quad (2.16)$$

in the Hilbert-Schmidt norm, namely

$$\text{Tr} \left| \frac{k!}{T^k} \Gamma_{\lambda,T}^{(k)} - \int |u^{\otimes k}\rangle \langle u^{\otimes k}| d\mu(u) \right|^2 \rightarrow 0.$$

Note that the limiting measure μ is uniquely characterized by the collection of the right-hand sides of (2.16) for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Before turning to the proof, we make a few comments:

³Using Dirac's bra-ket notation $|u_n\rangle \langle u_n|$ for the orthogonal projector onto u_n .

Remark 2.2 (Comparison with the trace-class case).

In [34, Section 5.1] we had already proved this result in the case where Assumption (2.3) is strengthened to $V(x) \geq C^{-1}|x|^s$, $s > 2$. Then, the convergence (2.16) is in fact strong in the trace-class and the proof is simpler, for this topology is more easily related to the many-body problem.

In the case under consideration here, the right-hand side of (2.16) in fact belongs to the Schatten⁴ class $\mathfrak{S}^p(\mathfrak{H}_k)$ for any $p > 1/s + 1/2$. The cases $p = 1$ and $p = 2$ correspond to the trace-class and the Hilbert-Schmidt class, respectively. We conjecture that the convergence (2.16) is in fact strong in any $\mathfrak{S}^p(\mathfrak{H}_k)$ with $p > 1/s + 1/2$.

Note finally that, if V does not increase faster than $|x|^2$ at infinity, the expected particle number of the grand-canonical Gibbs state has to grow much faster than T in the limit $T \rightarrow \infty$. It is then not obvious that choosing $\lambda = T^{-1}$ should lead to a well-defined mean-field limit, but we prove it does. \diamond

3. GIBBS MEASURES BASED ON NLS FUNCTIONALS

In this section we briefly recall how to construct the interacting Gibbs measure μ . This has been done for $s > 2$ in [34]. The case $s = 2$ is covered by [11] (alternative constructions can be based on estimates for Hermite eigenfunctions from e.g. [28, 29, 52]). Here we give a softer argument allowing to define the defocusing measure for any $s > 1$, without resorting to local smoothing estimates or eigenfunction bounds.

We start with well-known facts on the gaussian measure μ_0 .

Proposition 3.1 (Free Gibbs measure: definition).

Let h be as in (2.2) with V satisfying (2.3). Recall the spectral decomposition (2.14). Define a probability measure $\mu_{0,K}$ on $V_K = \text{span}(u_0, \dots, u_K)$ by setting

$$d\mu_0^K(u) := \bigotimes_{j=0}^K \frac{\lambda_j}{\pi} \exp(-\lambda_j |\langle u, u_j \rangle|^2) d\langle u, u_j \rangle$$

where $d\langle u, u_j \rangle = da_j db_j$ and a_j, b_j are the real and imaginary parts of the scalar product.

There exists a unique probability measure μ_0 over the space $\bigcap_{t < 1/2 - 1/s} \mathfrak{H}^t$ such that the measure $\mu_{0,K}$ is the cylindrical projection of μ_0 on V_K for all $K \geq 1$. The corresponding k -particle density matrix

$$\gamma_0^{(k)} := \int |u^{\otimes k}\rangle \langle u^{\otimes k}| d\mu_0(u) = k! (h^{-1})^{\otimes k} \quad (3.1)$$

belongs to $\mathfrak{S}^p(\mathfrak{H}_k)$ for all $1/s + 1/2 < p \leq \infty$.

Proof. By [46, Lemma 1], the sequence $\{\mu_{0,K}\}_{K \geq 1}$ defines a unique measure μ_0 on \mathfrak{H}^t if the tightness condition

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \sup_K \mu_{0,K}(\{u \in V_K : \|u\|_{\mathfrak{H}^t} \geq R\}) = 0 \quad (3.2)$$

⁴I.e. the sequence of its eigenvalues belongs to $\ell^p(\mathbb{N})$, see [43].

holds true. This is satisfied if $\text{Tr}(h^{t-1}) < \infty$ since

$$\mu_{0,K}(\{u \in V_K : \|u\|_{\mathfrak{H}^t} \geq R\}) \leq R^{-2} \int_{V_K} \|u\|_{\mathfrak{H}^t}^2 d\mu_{0,K}(u) = R^{-2} \sum_{j=1}^K \lambda_j^{t-1} \leq R^{-2} \text{Tr}[h^{t-1}].$$

Applying the Lieb-Thirring inequality in [17, Theorem 1] to $h = -\Delta + V(x)$, we have

$$\text{Tr } h^{-p} \leq 2^p \text{Tr}(h + \lambda_0)^{-p} \leq 2^p \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{dx dk}{(|2\pi k|^2 + V(x) + \lambda_0)^p}$$

where $\lambda_0 > 0$ is the lowest eigenvalue of h . Using $V(x) \geq C^{-1}|x|^s$, we conclude that

$$\text{Tr } [h^{-p}] < \infty \text{ for all } p > 1/s + 1/2. \quad (3.3)$$

Thus (3.2) holds true for all $s < 1/2 - 1/s$, and hence μ_0 is well-defined (uniquely) over $\bigcap_{t < 1/2 - 1/s} \mathfrak{H}^t$. The formula (3.1) follows from a direct calculation:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int |u^{\otimes k}\rangle \langle u^{\otimes k}| d\mu_0(u) \\ &= k! \sum_{i_1 \leq i_2 \leq \dots \leq i_k} \left(\prod_{\ell=1}^k \frac{1}{\lambda_{i_\ell}} \right) \frac{|u_{i_1} \otimes_s \dots \otimes_s u_{i_k}\rangle \langle u_{i_1} \otimes_s \dots \otimes_s u_{i_k}|}{\|u_{i_1} \otimes_s \dots \otimes_s u_{i_k}\|^2} = k! (h^{-1})^{\otimes k}, \end{aligned}$$

see [34, Lemma 3.3] for details. \square

In order to make sense of the interacting measure, we need to prove that the gaussian measure is in fact supported on L^p spaces.

Lemma 3.2 (Free Gibbs measure: support).

The gaussian measure μ_0 constructed in Proposition 3.1 is supported on $L^r(\mathbb{R})$ for every

$$\max(2, 4/s) < r < \infty.$$

More precisely, there exists $\alpha_r > 0$ such that

$$\int e^{\alpha_r \|u\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R})}^2} d\mu_0(u) < \infty. \quad (3.4)$$

Proof. Consider the kernel of the operator h^{-1} (the eigenfunctions u_n can be chosen real-valued)

$$h^{-1}(x; y) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{1}{\lambda_n} u_n(x) u_n(y). \quad (3.5)$$

Note that $h^{-1}(x; x) \geq 0$.

Step 1. We claim that $x \mapsto h^{-1}(x; x)$ belongs to $L^p(\mathbb{R})$ for all

$$\max(1, 2/s) < p \leq \infty.$$

We will prove that, for any function/multiplication operator $\chi \geq 0$ satisfying $\chi^2 \in L^q(\mathbb{R})$ with $1/p + 1/q = 1$, the operator $\chi h^{-1} \chi$ is trace class and

$$\text{Tr } [\chi h^{-1} \chi] = \left\| h^{-1/2} \chi \right\|_{\mathfrak{S}^2(\mathfrak{H})}^2 \leq C \|\chi^2\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R})}. \quad (3.6)$$

Let us estimate the Hilbert-Schmidt norm of $h^{-1/2} \chi$. We pick some $0 < \alpha < 1/2$, write

$$h^{-1/2} \chi = h^{\alpha-1/2} (h^{-\alpha} (1 - \Delta)^\alpha) ((1 - \Delta)^{-\alpha} \chi) \quad (3.7)$$

and estimate the three factors separately. First, returning to (3.3) we have

$$h^{\alpha-1/2} \in \mathfrak{S}^{2p}(\mathfrak{H}) \quad \text{for} \quad 2p \left(\frac{1}{2} - \alpha \right) > \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{2}. \quad (3.8)$$

Second, using $h \geq C^{-1}(1 - \Delta)$ as operators (as follows from (2.3)) and the operator-monotonicity [3, Theorem V.1.9] of $x \mapsto x^{2\alpha}$ for $0 < \alpha \leq 1/2$, we deduce that

$$h^{2\alpha} \geq C^{-2\alpha}(1 - \Delta)^{2\alpha},$$

and thus

$$h^{-\alpha}(1 - \Delta)^{2\alpha}h^{-\alpha} \leq C^{2\alpha}. \quad (3.9)$$

In particular, $h^{-\alpha}(1 - \Delta)^\alpha$ is a bounded operator for every $\alpha \leq 1/2$.

Third, we apply the Kato-Seiler-Simon inequality [43, Theorem 4.1] to get

$$\|(1 - \Delta)^{-\alpha}\chi\|_{\mathfrak{S}^{2q}(\mathfrak{H})} \leq \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{dk}{(1 + |2\pi k|^2)^{2\alpha q}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2q}} \|\chi\|_{L^{2q}(\mathbb{R})} \quad (3.10)$$

when $q \geq 1$ and $4\alpha q > 1$. Combining (3.7) with (3.8), (3.9) and (3.10) we infer from Hölder's inequality [43, Theorem 2.8] that⁵

$$\|h^{-1/2}\chi\|_{\mathfrak{S}^2(\mathfrak{H})} \leq \|h^{\alpha-1/2}\|_{\mathfrak{S}^{2p}} \|h^{-\alpha}(1 - \Delta)^\alpha\|_{\mathfrak{S}^\infty} \|(1 - \Delta)^{-\alpha}\chi\|_{\mathfrak{S}^{2q}} \leq C \|\chi\|_{L^{2q}(\mathbb{R})} \quad (3.11)$$

for $1/p + 1/q = 1$. The two constraints that $2p(1/2 - \alpha) > 1/s + 1/2$ and $4\alpha q > 1$ require

$$\frac{1}{2} = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \alpha \right) + \alpha > \frac{1}{2p} \left(\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{4q} = \frac{1}{2ps} + \frac{1}{4},$$

or equivalently

$$p > \frac{2}{s}.$$

Thus (3.11), and hence (3.6), holds true for all $p > \max(1, 2/s)$. Note that (3.6) implies that h^{-1} is locally trace-class, which ensures that $h^{-1}(x; x) \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R})$ and

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} h^{-1}(x; x) \chi^2(x) dx = \text{Tr} [\chi h^{-1} \chi] = \|h^{-1/2} \chi\|_{\mathfrak{S}^2(\mathfrak{H})}^2 \leq C \|\chi\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R})}^2.$$

By duality, we conclude that $x \mapsto h^{-1}(x; x) \in L^p(\mathbb{R})$ for all $p > \max(1, 2/s)$.

Step 2. We deduce from the above that μ_0 is supported on $L^r(\mathbb{R}^d)$ for $r > \max(2, 4/s)$.

We will use an interpolation argument in the spirit of Khintchine's inequality (see, e.g. [12, Lemma 4.2]). Formally, when $r = 2k$ is an even integer, by considering the diagonal of the kernels of operators in (3.1), we have

$$\int |u(x)|^{2k} d\mu_0(u) = k! [h^{-1}(x; x)]^k. \quad (3.12)$$

Then by interpolation, we get

$$\int |u(x)|^r d\mu_0(u) \leq C_r [h^{-1}(x; x)]^{\frac{r}{2}}$$

for all $r \geq 2$. The right side is integrable when $r > \max(2, 4/s)$ by Step 1.

⁵ $\|\cdot\|_{\mathfrak{S}^\infty}$ stands for the operator norm.

Now we go to the details with full rigor. Let P_K be the projection onto $V_K = \text{span}(u_0, \dots, u_K)$. Using

$$\int \langle u_j, u \rangle d\mu_0(u) = 0, \quad \int |\langle u_j, u \rangle|^2 d\mu_0(u) = \lambda_j^{-1}$$

we obtain

$$\int |P_K u(x)|^2 d\mu_0(u) = \int \left| \sum_{j=0}^K \langle u_j, u \rangle u_j(x) \right|^2 d\mu_0(u) = \sum_{j=0}^K \frac{|u_j(x)|^2}{\lambda_j} \leq h^{-1}(x; x).$$

More generally, when $r = 2k$ is an even integer ($k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$), by Wick's theorem we can compute

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\int |P_K u(x)|^r d\mu_0(u) \right)^{\frac{2}{r}} &= \left(\int \left| \sum_{j=0}^K \langle u_j, u \rangle u_j(x) \right|^{2k} d\mu_0(u) \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \\ &\leq C_r \sum_{j=0}^K \frac{|u_j(x)|^2}{\lambda_j} \leq C_r h^{-1}(x; x). \end{aligned} \quad (3.13)$$

By Hölder's inequality in L^p spaces associated with the measure μ_0 , we can extend (3.13) to all $r \geq 2$. Then we rewrite this inequality as

$$\int |P_K u(x)|^r d\mu_0(u) \leq C_r [h^{-1}(x; x)]^{\frac{r}{2}}$$

and integrate over $x \in \mathbb{R}$. This gives

$$\int \|P_K u\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R})}^r d\mu_0(u) \leq C_r \int_{\mathbb{R}} [h^{-1}(x; x)]^{\frac{r}{2}} dx$$

where the right side is finite for $r > \max(2, 4/s)$. Passing to the limit $K \rightarrow \infty$, we find that $\|u\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R})}$ is finite μ_0 -almost surely and

$$\int \|u\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R})}^r d\mu_0(u) \leq C_r \int_{\mathbb{R}} [h^{-1}(x; x)]^{\frac{r}{2}} dx.$$

Then, by Fernique's theorem [18], there must exist a number $\alpha_r > 0$ such that (3.4) holds. \square

As regards the interacting measure we deduce the following.

Corollary 3.3 (Interacting Gibbs measure).

Let h be as in (2.2) with V satisfying (2.3) and w be as in (2.4). Then the functional

$$u \mapsto F_{\text{NL}}[u] = \iint_{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}} |u(x)|^2 w(x-y) |u(y)|^2 dx dy \geq 0$$

is in $L^1(d\mu_0)$,

$$\int F_{\text{NL}}[u] d\mu_0(u) < \infty.$$

In particular, $F_{\text{NL}}[u]$ is finite μ_0 -almost surely. Thus, the measure defined by (2.12) makes sense as a probability measure on $\bigcap_{t < 1/2-1/s} \mathfrak{H}^t$ and

$$z_r = \int \exp(-F_{\text{NL}}[u]) d\mu_0(u) > 0.$$

Proof. Since $w \geq 0$ we have $F_{\text{NL}}[u] \geq 0$ and it is sufficient to show that its integral with respect to μ_0 is finite. Writing $w = w_1 + w_2$ as in (2.4), this follows immediately from (3.4) since

$$F_{\text{NL}}[u] \leq \|w_1\|_{\mathcal{M}} \|u\|_{L^4(\mathbb{R})}^4 + \|w_2\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R})} \|u\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R})}^4$$

by Young's inequality, with $4/r + 1/p = 2$. \square

4. HILBERT-SCHMIDT ESTIMATE

We shall henceforth denote points in \mathbb{R}^k in the manner $X_k = (x_1, \dots, x_k)$ and denote dX_k the corresponding Lebesgue measure. Very often we identify a Hilbert-Schmidt operator A_k on $L^2(\mathbb{R}^k)$ with its integral kernel $A_k(X_k; Y_k)$

$$(A_k \Psi_k)(X_k) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^k} A_k(X_k; Y_k) \Psi_k(Y_k) dY_k.$$

The main new estimate we need to put the proof strategy of [34] to good use is the following

Proposition 4.1 (Bounds in Hilbert-Schmidt norm).

Let the reduced density matrices $\Gamma_{\lambda, T}^{(k)}$ be defined as in (2.10), with $\lambda = T^{-1}$. Then we have the integral kernel estimate

$$0 \leq \Gamma_{\lambda, T}^{(k)}(X_k; Y_k) \leq C \Gamma_{0, T}^{(k)}(X_k; Y_k). \quad (4.1)$$

Consequently

$$\text{Tr}_{\mathfrak{H}_k} \left[\left(\Gamma_{\lambda, T}^{(k)} \right)^2 \right] \leq C^2 \text{Tr}_{\mathfrak{H}_k} \left[\left(\Gamma_{0, T}^{(k)} \right)^2 \right] \leq C^2 T^{2k} (\text{Tr}(h^{-2}))^k \quad (4.2)$$

for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

Note that the density matrices of the non-interacting Gibbs state $\Gamma_{0, T}$ are given by [34, Lemma 2.1]

$$\Gamma_{0, T}^{(k)} = \left(\frac{1}{e^{h/T} - 1} \right)^{\otimes k} \leq T^k (h^{-1})^{\otimes k}. \quad (4.3)$$

Therefore, the second inequality in (4.2) follows immediately from the fact that $h^{-1} \in \mathfrak{S}^2(\mathfrak{H})$, see Proposition 3.1. The first inequality in (4.2) follows from (4.1) and the well-known fact that the L^2 -norm of the kernel is equivalent to the Hilbert-Schmidt norm of the operator, see e.g [37, Theorem VI.23].

It remains to prove (4.1). This is very much in the spirit of [9, Theorem 6.3.17], which is proved using a Feynman-Kac representation of reduced density matrices originating in [23, 24, 25] (see also [21, 22]). We certainly could obtain such a representation, in the spirit of [9, Theorem 6.3.14]. However, we do not need to go that far to obtain the desired bound: the Trotter product formula is sufficient for our purpose.

Our proof of (4.1) is based on two useful lemmas. The first is essentially taken from [34, Lemma 8.1].

Lemma 4.2 (Bounds on partition functions).

Let the partition function be defined as

$$Z_{\lambda,T} = \text{Tr}_{\mathfrak{F}} [\exp(-T^{-1}\mathbb{H}_{\lambda})]. \quad (4.4)$$

Then, for $\lambda = T^{-1}$, we have

$$1 \leq \frac{Z_{0,T}}{Z_{\lambda,T}} \leq C \quad (4.5)$$

where the constant $C > 0$ is independent of T .

Proof. Using $w \geq 0$, we have $\mathbb{H}_{\lambda} \geq \mathbb{H}_0$, and hence

$$Z_{\lambda,T} = \text{Tr}_{\mathfrak{F}} [\exp(-T^{-1}\mathbb{H}_{\lambda})] \leq \text{Tr}_{\mathfrak{F}} [\exp(-T^{-1}\mathbb{H}_0)] = Z_{0,T}.$$

On the other hand, since $\Gamma_{\lambda,T}$ minimizes the free energy functional $\mathcal{F}_{\lambda,T}(\Gamma)$ in (2.8),

$$-T \log Z_{\lambda,T} = \mathcal{F}_{\lambda,T}(\Gamma_{\lambda,T}) \leq \mathcal{F}_{\lambda,T}(\Gamma_{0,T}) = -T \log Z_{0,T} + \lambda \text{Tr}[w\Gamma_{0,T}^{(2)}].$$

Inserting (4.3) and $\lambda = T^{-1}$ into the latter estimate, we conclude that

$$-\log \frac{Z_{\lambda,T}}{Z_{0,T}} \leq \lambda T^{-1} \text{Tr}[w\Gamma_{0,T}^{(2)}] \leq \text{Tr}[w h^{-1} \otimes h^{-1}] < \infty.$$

Here the last estimate is taken from Corollary 3.3. \square

The second lemma is a well-known comparison result for the heat kernels of Schrödinger operators on $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ (with no symmetrization).

Lemma 4.3 (Heat kernel estimate).

Consider two Schrödinger operators $K_j = -\Delta_{\mathbb{R}^n} + W_j$ on $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $j = 1, 2$, with $W_1 \geq W_2 \geq 0$. Then for all $t > 0$, we have the integral kernel estimate

$$0 \leq \exp(-tK_1)(X_n; Y_n) \leq \exp(-tK_2)(X_n; Y_n) \quad (4.6)$$

for almost every $(X_n; Y_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n$.

Proof. This follows e.g. from the considerations of [45, Sec. II.6]. According to the Trotter product formula (see e.g. [37, Theorem VIII.30] or [45, Theorem 1.1]), we have, for any $\Psi_n, \Phi_n \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$,

$$\langle \Psi_n | \exp(-tK_j) | \Phi_n \rangle = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left\langle \Psi_n | \left(\exp\left(\frac{t\Delta_{\mathbb{R}^n}}{m}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{tW_j}{m}\right) \right)^m | \Phi_n \right\rangle.$$

In terms of integral kernels this means

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \overline{\Psi_n(X_n)} \exp(-tK_j)(X_n; Y_n) \Phi(Y_n) dX_n dY_n \\ &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int \overline{\Psi_n(X_n)} \exp\left(\frac{t\Delta_{\mathbb{R}^n}}{m}\right)(X_n; Z_n^1) \exp\left(-\frac{tW_j(Z_n^1)}{m}\right) \dots \\ & \quad \exp\left(\frac{t\Delta_{\mathbb{R}^n}}{m}\right)(Z_n^{m-1}; Y_n) \exp\left(-\frac{tW_j(Y_n)}{m}\right) \Phi(Y_n) dX_n dZ_n^1 \dots dZ_n^{m-1} dY_n \end{aligned}$$

where the $Z_n^k = (z_1^k, \dots, z_n^k)$ are auxiliary sets of variables in \mathbb{R}^n that we integrate over. Therefore, we can specialize to nonnegative functions Ψ_n, Φ_n and obtain

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \int \Psi_n(X_n) \exp(-tK_1)(X_n; Y_n) \Phi(Y_n) dX_n dY_n \\ &\leq \int \Psi_n(X_n) \exp(-tK_2)(X_n; Y_n) \Phi(Y_n) dX_n dY_n. \end{aligned} \quad (4.7)$$

Here we have used the fact that the heat kernel $\exp(\frac{t}{m}\Delta_{\mathbb{R}^n})(X_n; Y_n)$ is positive and

$$0 \leq \exp\left(-\frac{tW_1}{m}\right) \leq \exp\left(-\frac{tW_2}{m}\right) \quad \text{pointwise.}$$

There remains to let Ψ_n, Φ_n converge to delta functions in (4.7) to conclude the proof. \square

Now we can give the

Proof of Proposition 4.1. Our bosonic state $\Gamma_{\lambda, T}$ can be written in the unsymmetrized Fock space in the manner

$$\Gamma_{\lambda, T} = \frac{1}{Z_{\lambda, T}} \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} P_{\text{sym}}^n \exp(-T^{-1}H_n) \quad (4.8)$$

with the symmetric projector

$$P_{\text{sym}}^n = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} U_{\sigma}.$$

Here the sum is over the permutation group S_n and U_{σ} is the unitary operator permuting variables according to σ . We consider $P_{\text{sym}}^n \exp(-T^{-1}H_n)$ as an operator on $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Note that P_{sym}^n commutes with H_n and, in terms of integral kernels,

$$[P_{\text{sym}}^n \exp(-T^{-1}H_n)](X_n; Y_n) = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} [\exp(-T^{-1}H_n)](\sigma \cdot X_n; Y_n)$$

where $\sigma \cdot X_n = (x_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, x_{\sigma(n)})$ are the permuted variables.

By applying Lemma 4.3 to the potentials

$$W_1(X_n) = \sum_{j=1}^n V(x_j) + \lambda \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} w(x_i - x_j) \geq \sum_{j=1}^n V(x_j) = W_2(X_n)$$

(as $w \geq 0$) we have

$$[\exp(-T^{-1}H_n)](X_n; Y_n) \leq \left[\exp\left(-T^{-1} \sum_{j=1}^n h_j\right) \right](X_n; Y_n).$$

Since the kernel estimate remains unchanged by the symmetrization⁶, we have

$$[P_{\text{sym}}^n \exp(-T^{-1}H_n)](X_n; Y_n) \leq \left[P_{\text{sym}}^n \exp\left(-T^{-1} \sum_{j=1}^n h_j\right) \right](X_n; Y_n). \quad (4.9)$$

⁶Which would *not* be true if we were dealing with fermions, i.e. P_{sym}^n was replaced by the antisymmetric projector.

Finally, by Definition (2.9), the integral kernel of $\Gamma_{\lambda,T}^{(k)}$ is given by

$$\Gamma_{\lambda,T}^{(k)}(X_k; Y_k) = \frac{1}{Z_{\lambda,T}} \sum_{n \geq k} \binom{n}{k} \int [P_{\text{sym}}^n \exp(-T^{-1} H_n)](X_k, Z_{n-k}; Y_k, Z_{n-k}) dZ_{n-k}$$

with $Z_{n-k} = (z_{k+1}, \dots, z_n) \in \mathbb{R}^{n-k}$. Inserting (4.6) into the latter formula, we thus obtain

$$0 \leq \Gamma_{\lambda,T}^{(k)}(X_k; Y_k) \leq \frac{Z_{0,T}}{Z_{\lambda,T}} \Gamma_{0,T}^{(k)}(X_k; Y_k) \leq C \Gamma_{0,T}^{(k)}(X_k; Y_k).$$

Here the last estimate follows from Lemma 4.2. \square

5. PROOF OF THE MAIN THEOREM

As in [34], our strategy is based on Gibbs' variational principle, which states that $\Gamma_{\lambda,T}$ minimizes the free energy functional $\mathcal{F}_{\lambda,T}[\Gamma]$ in (2.8). It follows that $\Gamma_{\lambda,T}$ is the unique minimizer for the *relative free energy functional*:

$$\begin{aligned} -\log \frac{Z_{\lambda,T}}{Z_{0,T}} &= \frac{\mathcal{F}_{\lambda,T}(\Gamma_{\lambda,T}) - \mathcal{F}_{0,T}(\Gamma_{0,T})}{T} \\ &= \inf_{\substack{\Gamma \geq 0 \\ \text{Tr}_{\mathfrak{H}} \Gamma = 1}} \left(\mathcal{H}(\Gamma, \Gamma_{0,T}) + T^{-2} \text{Tr}[w \Gamma_{\lambda,T}] \right). \end{aligned} \quad (5.1)$$

Here

$$\mathcal{H}(\Gamma, \Gamma') = \text{Tr}_{\mathfrak{H}} (\Gamma(\log \Gamma - \log \Gamma')) \geq 0$$

is called the *relative entropy* of two states Γ and Γ' .

We will relate the quantum problem (5.1) to its classical version: The interacting Gibbs measure μ is the unique minimizer for the variational problem

$$-\log z_r = \inf_{\nu \text{ probability measure}} \left(\mathcal{H}_{\text{cl}}(\nu, \mu_0) + \frac{1}{2} \int \langle u^{\otimes 2}, w u^{\otimes 2} \rangle d\nu(u) \right) \quad (5.2)$$

where

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{cl}}(\nu, \nu') := \int_{\mathfrak{H}^s} \frac{d\nu}{d\nu'}(u) \log \left(\frac{d\nu}{d\nu'}(u) \right) d\nu'(u) \geq 0$$

is the classical relative entropy of two probability measures ν and ν' . Note that $\mathcal{H}_{\text{cl}}(\nu, \mu_0) = +\infty$ unless ν is absolutely continuous with respect to μ_0 , and the other term of the functional is positive. Thus the minimization above is amongst measures of the form $d\nu(u) = f(u) d\mu_0(u)$ that all live over $L^4(\mathbb{R})$ as per Lemma 3.2. Hence the variational problem makes sense.

5.1. Convergence of the relative partition function. Let us prove (2.15). We recall the following result from [34, Lemma 8.3].

Lemma 5.1 (Free-energy upper bound).

Let $h > 0$ satisfy $h^{-1} \in \mathfrak{S}^p(\mathfrak{H})$ for some $1 \leq p < \infty$ and let $w \geq 0$ satisfy

$$\text{Tr}_{\mathfrak{H}_2} [w h^{-1} \otimes h^{-1}] < \infty.$$

Then we have

$$\limsup_{T \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\log \frac{Z_{\lambda,T}}{Z_{0,T}} \right) \leq -\log z_r. \quad (5.3)$$

Note that

$$\mathrm{Tr}_{\mathfrak{H}_2} \left[w h^{-1} \otimes h^{-1} \right] = \iint_{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}} w(x-y) h^{-1}(x; x) h^{-1}(y; y) dx dy$$

is finite by the proof of Proposition 3.1, under our assumptions on h and w . Therefore, the upper bound 5.3 holds true. The main difficulty is to establish the matching lower bound. To do this, we need two tools from [34].

The first one is a variant of the quantum de Finetti Theorem in Fock space [34, Theorem 4.2] (whose proof goes back to the analysis of [1, 33], see [39, 40] for a general presentation).

Theorem 5.2 (Quantum de Finetti theorem in Schatten classes).

Let $\{\Gamma_n\}$ be a sequence of states on the bosonic Fock space \mathfrak{F} , namely Γ_n is a self-adjoint operator with $\Gamma_n \geq 0$ and $\mathrm{Tr}_{\mathfrak{F}} \Gamma_n = 1$. Assume that there exists a sequence $\varepsilon_n \rightarrow 0^+$ such that

$$(\varepsilon_n)^{pk} \mathrm{Tr}_{\mathfrak{H}_k} \left[\left(\Gamma_n^{(k)} \right)^p \right] \leq C_k < \infty, \quad (5.4)$$

for some $1 \leq p < \infty$ and for all $k \geq 1$. Let $h > 0$ be a self-adjoint operator on \mathfrak{H} with

$$\mathrm{Tr}_{\mathfrak{H}}[h^{-p}] < \infty \quad (5.5)$$

and \mathfrak{H}^{1-p} the associated Sobolev space (2.13).

Then, up to a subsequence of $\{\Gamma_n\}$, there exists a Borel probability measure ν on \mathfrak{H}^{1-p} (invariant under multiplication by a phase factor), called the de Finetti measure of Γ_n at scale ε_n , such that

$$k! (\varepsilon_n)^k \Gamma_n^{(k)} \rightharpoonup \int_{\mathfrak{H}^{1-p}} |u^{\otimes k}\rangle \langle u^{\otimes k}| d\nu(u) \quad (5.6)$$

weakly-* in $\mathfrak{S}^p(\mathfrak{H}_k)$ for every $k \geq 1$.

Proof. This follows straightforwardly from [34, Theorem 4.2]. Using (5.4), (5.5) and the Hölder inequality in Schatten spaces, one readily checks that Assumption (4.7) of [34, Theorem 4.2] is satisfied for all integer s . Convergence of density matrices, along a subsequence, to the right-hand side of (5.6) in a weaker topology is then Statement (4.9) of [34, Theorem 4.2]. Passing to a further subsequence, (5.4) allows to get weakly-* convergence in $\mathfrak{S}^p(\mathfrak{H}_k)$. \square

The second tool is a link between the quantum relative entropy and the classical one, taken from [34, Theorem 7.1] (this is a Berezin-Lieb-type inequality, its proof goes back to the techniques in [2, 35, 44]).

Theorem 5.3 (Relative entropy: quantum to classical).

Let $\{\Gamma_n\}$ and $\{\Gamma'_n\}$ be two sequences of states on the bosonic Fock space \mathfrak{F} . Assume that they satisfy the assumptions of Theorem 5.2 with the same scale $\varepsilon_n \rightarrow 0^+$ and the same power $p \geq 1$. Let μ and μ' be the corresponding de Finetti measures. Then

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{H}(\Gamma_n, \Gamma'_n) \geq \mathcal{H}_{\mathrm{cl}}(\mu, \mu').$$

Now we are ready to prove the matching lower bound for the relative free energy. From the Hilbert-Schmidt estimate (4.2) in Proposition 4.1, we can apply Theorem 5.2 to the sequence $\{\Gamma_{\lambda_n, T_n}\}$ for any $T_n \rightarrow \infty$, with scale $\varepsilon_n = T_n^{-1}$. Thus, up to a subsequence of

$\{\Gamma_{\lambda_n, T_n}\}$, there exists a Borel probability measure ν on \mathfrak{H}^{-1} (the de Finetti measure for $\{\Gamma_{\lambda_n, T_n}\}$) such that

$$\frac{k!}{T_n^k} \Gamma_{\lambda_n, T_n}^{(k)} \rightharpoonup \int_{\mathfrak{H}^{-1}} |u^{\otimes k}\rangle \langle u^{\otimes k}| d\nu(u) \quad (5.7)$$

weakly in $\mathfrak{S}^2(\mathfrak{H}_k)$ for every $k \geq 1$. Next, from (4.3) and (3.1), by Lebesgue's Dominated Convergence Theorem we find that

$$\frac{k!}{T_n^k} \Gamma_{0, T_n}^{(k)} \rightarrow \int |u^{\otimes k}\rangle \langle u^{\otimes k}| d\mu_0(u)$$

strongly in $\mathfrak{S}^2(\mathfrak{H}_k)$ for every $k \geq 1$. In particular, the free Gibbs measure μ_0 is the de Finetti measure for the sequence $\{\Gamma_{0, T_n}\}$ with scale $\varepsilon_n = T_n^{-1}$. Therefore, Proposition 5.3 implies that

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{H}(\Gamma_{\lambda_n, T_n}, \Gamma_{0, T_n}) \geq \mathcal{H}_{\text{cl}}(\nu, \mu_0). \quad (5.8)$$

Consequently, $\mathcal{H}_{\text{cl}}(\nu, \mu_0)$ is finite and thus ν is absolutely continuous with respect to μ_0 . In particular, ν is supported on $L^4(\mathbb{R})$ by Lemma 3.2.

From Lemma 5.1 and the variational principle, it follows that

$$T_n^{-2} \text{Tr} \left[w^{1/2} \Gamma_{\lambda_n, T_n} w^{1/2} \right] \leq C$$

and thus the positive operator $T_n^{-2} w^{1/2} \Gamma_{\lambda_n, T_n} w^{1/2}$ has a trace-class weak-* limit along a subsequence. Using (5.7) with $k = 2$ to identify the limit and Fatou's lemma for operators⁷, we get

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_n^{-2} \text{Tr} [w \Gamma_{\lambda_n, T_n}] \geq \frac{1}{2} \int \langle u^{\otimes 2}, w u^{\otimes 2} \rangle d\nu(u). \quad (5.9)$$

Note that on the right side of (5.9), $\langle u^{\otimes 2}, w u^{\otimes 2} \rangle$ is finite when $u \in L^r(\mathbb{R})$ for $\max(2, 4/s) < r < \infty$.

Putting (5.8) and (5.9) together, then combining with (5.1) and (5.2), we arrive at

$$\begin{aligned} \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\log \frac{Z_{\lambda_n, T_n}}{Z_{0, T_n}} \right) &= \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\mathcal{H}(\Gamma_{\lambda_n, T_n}, \Gamma_{0, T_n}) + T_n^{-2} \text{Tr} [w \Gamma_{\lambda_n, T_n}] \right) \\ &\geq \mathcal{H}_{\text{cl}}(\nu, \mu_0) + \frac{1}{2} \int \langle u^{\otimes 2}, w u^{\otimes 2} \rangle d\nu(u) \geq -\log z_r. \end{aligned} \quad (5.10)$$

From (5.10) and the upper bound (5.3), we conclude that

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\log \frac{Z_{\lambda_n, T_n}}{Z_{0, T_n}} \right) = \mathcal{H}_{\text{cl}}(\nu, \mu_0) + \frac{1}{2} \int \langle u^{\otimes 2}, w u^{\otimes 2} \rangle d\nu(u) = -\log z_r. \quad (5.11)$$

Since the interacting Gibbs measure μ is the unique minimizer for (5.2), we obtain

$$\nu = \mu.$$

Moreover, we can remove the dependence of the subsequence T_n in (5.11) and (5.7) since the limiting objects are unique, and thus obtain the corresponding convergences for the whole family, namely

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\log \frac{Z_{\lambda, T}}{Z_{0, T}} \right) = -\log z_r, \quad (5.12)$$

⁷Lower semi-continuity of the trace in the weak-* topology.

which is equivalent to (2.15), and

$$\frac{k!}{T^k} \Gamma_{\lambda, T}^{(k)} \rightharpoonup \int |u^{\otimes k}\rangle \langle u^{\otimes k}| d\mu(u) \quad (5.13)$$

weakly in $\mathfrak{S}^2(\mathfrak{H}_k)$ for every $k \geq 1$.

5.2. Strong convergence of density matrices. There remains to upgrade the weak convergence in (5.13) to the strong convergence.

Case $k = 1$. For the one-body density matrix, the strong convergence follows from the Dominated Convergence Theorem (for operators), the weak convergence in (5.7) and the following estimate in [34, Lemma 8.2] (whose proof is based on a Feynman-Hellmann argument).

Lemma 5.4 (Operator bound on the one-particle density matrix).

Let $h > 0$ satisfy $h^{-1} \in \mathfrak{S}^p(\mathfrak{H})$ for some $p \geq 1$ and let $w \geq 0$ satisfy

$$\mathrm{Tr}_{\mathfrak{H}^2} [w h^{-1} \otimes h^{-1}] < \infty.$$

Then we have

$$0 \leq \Gamma_{\lambda, T}^{(1)} \leq CTh^{-1}. \quad (5.14)$$

Case $k \geq 2$. In this case an analogue of (5.14) is not available. Instead, we will use kernel estimates. Recall that from Proposition 4.1 we know that

$$0 \leq \frac{\Gamma_{\lambda, T}^{(k)}(X_k; Y_k)}{T^k(k!)} \leq C_k \frac{\Gamma_{0, T}^{(k)}(X_k; Y_k)}{T^k(k!)} \quad (5.15)$$

pointwise. Moreover, since $T^{-k}\Gamma_{0, T}^{(k)}$ converges strongly to $(h^{-1})^{\otimes k}$ in the Hilbert-Schmidt norm, its kernel converges strongly in L^2 . It easily follows, using the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^k \times \mathbb{R}^k} \left| \frac{\Gamma_{0, T}^{(k)}(X_k; Y_k)^2}{T^{2k}(k!)^2} - (h^{-1})^{\otimes k}(X_k; Y_k)^2 \right| dX_k dY_k \xrightarrow{T \rightarrow \infty} 0. \quad (5.16)$$

The function $(h^{-1})^{\otimes k}(X_k; Y_k)^2$ is in $L^1(\mathbb{R}^k \times \mathbb{R}^k)$: it is positive and we easily check

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}} h^{-1}(x; y)^2 dx dy = \mathrm{Tr} [h^{-2}] < \infty$$

by Proposition 3.1. Therefore, if we can show that the kernel $T^{-k}\Gamma_{\lambda, T}^{(k)}(X_k; Y_k)$ converges pointwise, then it converges strongly in L^2 by Lebesgue's Dominated Convergence Theorem (see the remark following [36, Theorem 1.8]). Then the operator $T^{-k}\Gamma_{\lambda, T}^{(k)}$ will converge strongly in the Hilbert-Schmidt norm, as desired.

To prove that the kernel $T^{-k}\Gamma_{\lambda, T}^{(k)}(X_k; Y_k)$ converges pointwise, it suffices to show that the operator $T^{-k}\chi^{\otimes k}\Gamma_{\lambda, T}^{(k)}\chi^{\otimes k}$ converges strongly in the Hilbert-Schmidt norm when χ is a characteristic function of a ball. Indeed, we will prove a stronger statement

Lemma 5.5 (Local trace class convergence of density matrices).

Let χ be the characteristic function of a ball. Then $T^{-k}\chi^{\otimes k}\Gamma_{\lambda,T}^{(k)}\chi^{\otimes k}$ converges strongly in the trace class for all $k \geq 1$.

Proof. From the kernel estimate (5.15), we have

$$T^{-k} \operatorname{Tr} \left[\chi^{\otimes k} \Gamma_{\lambda,T}^{(k)} \chi^{\otimes k} \right] \leq CT^{-k} \operatorname{Tr} \left[\chi^{\otimes k} \Gamma_{0,T}^{(k)} \chi^{\otimes k} \right] \leq C (\operatorname{Tr} [\chi h^{-1} \chi])^k < \infty.$$

Recall that we have shown during the proof of Proposition 3.2 that $\operatorname{Tr} [\chi h^{-1} \chi] < \infty$ for χ a characteristic function. Thus $T^{-k}\chi^{\otimes k}\Gamma_{\lambda,T}^{(k)}\chi^{\otimes k}$ is bounded in trace class, and hence the weak convergence in (5.7) implies that

$$\frac{k!}{T^k} \chi^{\otimes k} \Gamma_{\lambda,T}^{(k)} \chi^{\otimes k} \rightharpoonup \int_{\mathfrak{H}^{1-p}} |(\chi u)^{\otimes k}\rangle \langle (\chi u)^{\otimes k}| d\mu(u) \quad (5.17)$$

weakly-* in trace-class norm⁸.

There remains to show that the convergence in (5.17) is strong in the trace class. In the case $k = 1$, the strong convergence again follows from the Dominated Convergence Theorem (for operators) and the operator bound from Lemma 5.4:

$$0 \leq T^{-1} \chi \Gamma_{\lambda,T}^{(1)} \chi \leq C \chi h^{-1} \chi \in \mathfrak{S}^1(\mathfrak{H}).$$

In the case $k \geq 2$, we use a general observation which has its own interest, Lemma 5.6 below. We postpone the proof of this result and finish that of Lemma 5.5. Using the Fock space isomorphism

$$\mathcal{F}(L^2(\mathbb{R})) = \mathcal{F}(\chi L^2(\mathbb{R}) \oplus (1 - \chi)L^2(\mathbb{R})) \simeq \mathcal{F}(\chi L^2(\mathbb{R})) \otimes \mathcal{F}((1 - \chi)L^2(\mathbb{R}))$$

we can define the localized state $\tilde{\Gamma}_{\lambda,T}$ on $\mathcal{F}(\chi L^2(\mathbb{R}))$ by taking the partial trace of $\Gamma_{\lambda,T}$ over $\mathcal{F}((1 - \chi)L^2(\mathbb{R}))$. The density matrices of the localized state $\tilde{\Gamma}_{\lambda,T}$ are given by

$$\left(\tilde{\Gamma}_{\lambda,T} \right)^{(k)} = \chi^{\otimes k} \Gamma_{\lambda,T}^{(k)} \chi^{\otimes k}, \quad \forall k \geq 1.$$

This localization procedure is well-known for many-particle quantum systems; see for instance [27, Appendix A], [31] or [39, Chapter 5] for more detailed discussions.

Applying Lemma 5.6 with $(\varepsilon_n, \Gamma_n)$ replaced by $(1/T, \tilde{\Gamma}_{\lambda,T})$, we obtain the desired conclusion of Lemma 5.5. \square

The general lemma we used above is as follows:

Lemma 5.6 (Strong convergence of higher density matrices).

Let \mathfrak{H} be a separable Hilbert space and let $\{\Gamma_n\}$ be a sequence of states on the bosonic Fock space $\mathfrak{F}(\mathfrak{H})$. Assume that there exists a sequence $0 < \varepsilon_n \rightarrow 0$ and operators $\gamma^{(k)}$ such that

$$(\varepsilon_n)^k \Gamma_n^{(k)} \rightharpoonup \gamma^{(k)} \quad (5.18)$$

weakly-* in trace class on $\bigotimes_{\text{sym}}^k \mathfrak{H}$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$. If the convergence (5.18) holds strongly in trace class for $k = 1$, then it holds strongly in trace class for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

The equivalent of this lemma for states with a fixed number of particles is a straightforward consequence of the weak quantum de Finetti theorem [33, Section 2].

⁸On the right side of (5.17), $\chi u \in L^2$ when $u \in \operatorname{Supp} \mu \subset \operatorname{Supp} \mu_0 \subset L^4(\mathbb{R})$.

Proof. The strong convergence in (5.18) follows from the fact that

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\varepsilon_n)^k \operatorname{Tr}[\Gamma_n^{(k)}] \leq \operatorname{Tr} \gamma^{(k)}. \quad (5.19)$$

We will show that if (5.19) holds for $k = 1$, then it holds for all $k \geq 2$. Let $0 \leq P \leq 1$ be a finite rank projection on \mathfrak{H} and let $Q = 1 - P$. We can decompose

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{1}^{\otimes k} &= Q \otimes \mathbb{1}^{\otimes k-1} + P \otimes \mathbb{1}^{\otimes k-1} \\ &= Q \otimes \mathbb{1}^{\otimes k-1} + P \otimes Q \otimes \mathbb{1}^{\otimes k-2} + P^{\otimes 2} \otimes \mathbb{1}^{\otimes k-2} = \dots \\ &= Q \otimes \mathbb{1}^{\otimes k-1} + P \otimes Q \otimes \mathbb{1}^{\otimes k-2} + P^{\otimes 2} \otimes Q \otimes \mathbb{1}^{\otimes k-3} + \dots + P^{\otimes k-1} \otimes Q + P^{\otimes k} \\ &\leq Q \otimes \mathbb{1}^{\otimes k-1} + \mathbb{1} \otimes Q \otimes \mathbb{1}^{\otimes k-2} + \mathbb{1}^{\otimes 2} \otimes Q \otimes \mathbb{1}^{\otimes k-3} + \dots + \mathbb{1}^{\otimes k-1} \otimes Q + P^{\otimes k}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$(\varepsilon_n)^k \operatorname{Tr} [\Gamma_n^{(k)}] \leq (\varepsilon_n)^k \operatorname{Tr} [P^{\otimes k} \Gamma_n^{(k)}] + k(\varepsilon_n)^k \operatorname{Tr} [(Q \otimes \mathbb{1}^{\otimes k-1}) \Gamma_n^{(k)}]. \quad (5.20)$$

Now we estimate the right side of (5.20). The weak convergence in (5.18) implies that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\varepsilon_n)^k \operatorname{Tr} [P^{\otimes k} \Gamma_n^{(k)}] = \operatorname{Tr} [P^{\otimes k} \gamma^{(k)}] \leq \operatorname{Tr} \gamma^{(k)}. \quad (5.21)$$

To estimate the second term on the right side of (5.20), we use the definition

$$\Gamma_n^{(k)} = \sum_{m \geq k} \binom{m}{k} \operatorname{Tr}_{k+1 \rightarrow m} G_n^m$$

with G_n^m the projection of Γ_n onto $\bigotimes_{\text{sym}}^m \mathfrak{H}$, namely

$$\Gamma_n = G_n^0 \oplus G_n^1 \oplus G_n^2 \oplus \dots,$$

and $\operatorname{Tr}_{k+1 \rightarrow m} G_n^m$ is the partial trace of G_n^m with respect to $m - k$ variables⁹. In particular,

$$\begin{aligned} (\varepsilon_n)^k \operatorname{Tr} [(Q \otimes \mathbb{1}^{\otimes k-1}) \Gamma_n^{(k)}] &= (\varepsilon_n)^k \sum_{m \geq k} \binom{m}{k} \operatorname{Tr} [(Q \otimes \mathbb{1}) \operatorname{Tr}_{2 \rightarrow m} G_n^m] \\ &\leq \sum_{m \geq 2} (\varepsilon_n m)^k \operatorname{Tr} [(Q \otimes \mathbb{1}) \operatorname{Tr}_{2 \rightarrow m} G_n^m]. \end{aligned}$$

Let $M \geq 1$ and divide the sum into two parts: $\varepsilon_n m \leq M$ and $\varepsilon_n m > M$. Then, using

$$(\varepsilon_n m)^k \leq \begin{cases} M^{k-1} (\varepsilon_n m) & \text{if } \varepsilon_n m \leq M, \\ M^{-1} (\varepsilon_n m)^{k+1} & \text{if } \varepsilon_n m > M, \end{cases}$$

we can estimate

$$\begin{aligned} &(\varepsilon_n)^k \operatorname{Tr} [(Q \otimes \mathbb{1}^{\otimes k-1}) \Gamma_n^{(k)}] \\ &\leq M^{k-1} \sum_{m \geq 2} (\varepsilon_n m) \operatorname{Tr} [(Q \otimes \mathbb{1}) \operatorname{Tr}_{2 \rightarrow m} G_n^m] + M^{-1} \sum_{m \geq 2} (\varepsilon_n m)^{k+1} \operatorname{Tr} [G_n^m] \\ &\leq M^{k-1} \varepsilon_n \operatorname{Tr} [Q \Gamma_n^{(1)}] + M^{-1} \operatorname{Tr} [(\varepsilon_n \mathcal{N})^{k+1} \Gamma_n]. \end{aligned}$$

⁹No matter which, by bosonic symmetry.

Here \mathcal{N} is the usual number operator on the Fock space \mathfrak{H} . Since $\varepsilon_n \Gamma_n^{(1)}$ converges strongly in trace class, we get

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon_n \operatorname{Tr} \left[Q \Gamma_n^{(1)} \right] = \operatorname{Tr} \left[Q \gamma^{(1)} \right].$$

On the other hand, since $(\varepsilon_n)^\ell \Gamma_n^{(\ell)}$ converges weakly-* in trace class, its trace is bounded uniformly in n . Combining with the identity

$$\operatorname{Tr} \Gamma_n^{(\ell)} = \operatorname{Tr}_{\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{H})} \left[\binom{\mathcal{N}}{\ell} \Gamma_n \right], \quad \forall \ell \geq 1$$

we find that

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \operatorname{Tr} \left[(\varepsilon_n \mathcal{N})^\ell \Gamma_n \right] \leq C_\ell, \quad \forall \ell \geq 1$$

for a constant C_ℓ independent of n . Thus we have shown that

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\varepsilon_n)^k \operatorname{Tr} \left[(Q \otimes \mathbb{1}^{\otimes k-1}) \Gamma_n^{(k)} \right] \leq M^{k-1} \operatorname{Tr} \left[Q \gamma^{(1)} \right] + \frac{C_k}{M}. \quad (5.22)$$

In summary, inserting (5.21) and (5.22) into (5.20) we obtain

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\varepsilon_n)^k \operatorname{Tr} \left[\Gamma_n^{(k)} \right] \leq \operatorname{Tr} \gamma^{(k)} + k M^{k-1} \operatorname{Tr} \left[Q \gamma^{(1)} \right] + \frac{k C_k}{M}$$

for all projections Q , all $M \geq 1$ and all $k \geq 2$. It remains to take $Q \rightarrow \mathbb{1}$, then $M \rightarrow \infty$, to conclude that

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\varepsilon_n)^k \operatorname{Tr} \left[\Gamma_n^{(k)} \right] \leq \operatorname{Tr} \gamma^{(k)}.$$

The proof is complete. \square

By the same proof, we can show that if (5.18) holds weakly-* in trace class for all $1 \leq k \leq \kappa$ and strongly in trace class for $k = 1$, then it holds strongly in trace class for all $1 \leq k \leq \kappa - 1$.

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